

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Original) Method of continuous production of ice-solution suspension wherein the solution is being continuously fed to the processing zone is overcooled; then, the turbulization is performed in the overcooled solution; as a result, ice microcrystals are formed in the solution; after that, the formed ice-solution suspension is removed from the processing zone, in doing this, the said turbulization is chosen with such intensity that the formed ice microcrystals mass transfer balance will be positive, considering their adhesion on the internal surfaces in processing zone.

2. (Original) Method according to claim 1 wherein the turbulization of the solution is performed in the cavitation mode.

3. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 1 ~~or 2~~ wherein overcooling of the solution is performed by the way that the solution flow passes along the cooling surface and continuously formed layer of the overcooled solution is removed from the area of its direct thermal contact with this surface before ice microcrystals are formed on the cooling surface.

4. (Original) Method according to claim 3 wherein accidentally formed on the cooling surface the ice microcrystals are always removed into the solution.

5. (Currently Amended). Method according to claim 3 ~~or 4~~ wherein the ice microcrystals are forcibly held in the peripheral flow layers

6. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 3 ~~one of claims from 3 to 5~~ wherein the motion velocity of the ice microcrystals in the flow is forcibly reduced.

Claims 7-11. (Cancelled).

12. (New) A method for the continuous production of an ice-solution suspension, comprising passing a solution through a cylindrical channel defined by a cooling surface, generating a turbulent state of flow within said solution by rotating an internal element capable of restricting the motion of the resulting ice particles to the peripheral regions of said channel, and removing from said peripheral regions a quantity of ice such that the resulting mass transfer balance is positive.

13. (New) A method for the continuous production of an ice-solution suspension according to claim 12, wherein the cylindrical channel comprises a hollow rotor coaxially positioned therein, such that an annular space is defined between the cylindrical cooling surface and said rotor, said method comprising passing the solution through said annular space and rotating said hollow rotor in an intensity sufficient to cause a turbulent state of flow within said annular space, such that the motion of the ice particles formed in said annular space is mostly confined within said annular space, and removing from said annular space a quantity of ice such that the resulting mass transfer balance is positive.

14. (New) A method according to claim 12, wherein the rotation of the revolving, internal element is sufficiently intense to create cavitation within the flowing solution.

15. (New) A method according to claim 13, wherein the rotation of the rotor is sufficiently intense to create cavitation within the solution in the annular space.

ETLENDER

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16. (New) A method according to claim 13, wherein the distance between the cooling surface and the surface of the rotor, is smaller than the diameter of the rotor.